



										ng and plant ing									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Madras'	216	146	30	1		28	2	3	8	6	0	1	0	6		1		1	
Bombay	175	114	15	1		29	2	3	3	7	2	1	7	5		1			
Bengal	250	78	30			117	3	11	2	19	5	2	8	2		2		1	
United Provinces	228	140	20			64	1	2	2	3	0	1	3	4		2			
The Punjab	175	42	8		31	84	1	1	2	1	6	1	3	1	1	2			
Bihar	152	86	15	7		39	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	3		1			
Central Provinces and Berar	112	84	20	1		14	1	1		2	3	1	2	3					
Assam	108	47	7	0		34		1	1	11			4	1					
North-West Frontier Province	60	0			3	30					2								
Orissa	0	44	6	5		4			1	1	2		1	2					
Sind	60	18				33		2		2	2		1	1		1			

In Bombay seven of the general seats shall be reserved for Marathas.

In the Punjab one of the Land-holders seats shall be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.

In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women shall be non-communal seats

#### APPENDIX XIV

#### ALLOCATION OF SEATS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935, FOR THE UPPER HOUSE IN EACH PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Province	Total of Seats.	General Seats.	Mahomedan Seats.	European Seats.	Indian Christian Seats.	Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly.	Seats to be filled by Governor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	Not less than 54 Not more than 56	35	7	1	3		Not less than 8 Not more than 10
Bombay	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	20	6	1	--		Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Bengal	Not less than 63	10	17	3		27	Not less than 0

	Not more than 65							Not more than 8
United Provinces	Not less than 58 Not more than 60	34	17	1				Not less than 6 Not more than 8
Bihar	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	9	4	1	--	12		Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Assam	Not less than 21 Not more than 22	10	6	2				Not less than 3 Not more than 4

### APPENDIX XV

#### ALLOCATION OF SEATS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935, FOR THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE FOR BRITISH INDIA

Province.	Total Seats.	General Seats.		Sikh Seats.	Mahomedan Seats.	Anglo-Indian Seats.	European Seats.	Indian Christian Seats.	Seats for representatives of commerce and Industry.	Landholders Seats.	Seats for representatives of Women's labour.	Seats for representatives of Caste s.
		Total of Seats reserved	General Seats reserved									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras	37	19	4	--	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2		6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3		17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
United Provinces	37	19	3		12	1	1	1	---	1	1	1
The Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	---	1	1	---	1	1	1
Bihar	30	16	2		9	---	1	1	---	1		1

Central Provinces and Berar	15		2		3	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Assam	10	4	1	---	3	---	1	1	---		1	---
North-West Frontier Province	5	1	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Orissa	5	4	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sind	5	1	---	---	3		1					
British Baluchistan	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---		
Delhi	2	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---		
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1										
Coorg	1	1										
Non-Provincial Seats	4								3		1	
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

## APPENDIX XVI

### ALLOCATION OF SEATS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935, FOR THE UPPER CHAMBER OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE FOR BRITISH INDIA

Province or Community.	Total Seats.	General Seats.	Seats for Scheduled Castes.	Sikh Seats	Mahomedan Seats.	Women's seats.
1	2	3	4	6	6	7
Madras.	20	14	1		4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	---	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1	---	10	1
United Province	20	11	1	---	7	1
The Punjab	16	8	---	4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1	---	4	1
Central Province and Berar	8	8	1	---	1	---
Assam	5	3	---	---	2	---
North-West Frontier Province	5	1	---	---	4	---
Orissa	5	4	---	---	1	
Sind	5	2	---	---	8	---
British Baluchistan	1	---	---	---	1	---
Delhi	1	1	---	---	---	---

Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	---	---	---	---
Coorg	1	1	---	---	---	---
Anglo-Indians	1	---	---	---	---	---
Europeans	7	---	---	---	---	---
Indian Christians	2	---	---	---	---	---
Total	150	75	6	4	49	8

## APPENDIX XVII

### ALLOCATION OF SEATS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935, FOR THE LOWER AND UPPER HOUSE OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE FOR INDIAN STATES

States and Groups of States.	Number of seats In the Council of State.	States and Groups of States.	Number of Seats In the Federal Assembly.	Population
1	2	3	4	5
DIVISION 1		DIVISION 1		
Hyderabad	5	Hyderabad	16	14,436,142
DIVISION II		DIVISION 11		
Mysore	3	Mysore	7	6,557,302
DIVISION III		DIVISION III		
Kashmir	3	Kashmir	4	3,646,243
DIVISION IV		DIVISION IV		
Gwalior	3	Gwalior	4	3,523,070
DIVISION V		DIVISION V		
Baroda	3	Baroda	3	2,443,007
DIVISION VI		DIVISION VI		
Kalat	2	Kalat	1	342,101
DIVISION VII		DIVISION VII		
Sikkim	1	Sikkim		109,808
DIVISION VIII		DIVISION VIII		
1. Rampur	1	1. Rampur	1	465,225
2, Benares	1	2. Benares	1	391,272
DIVISION IX		DIVISION IX		
1. Travancore	2	1. Travancore	6	5,095,978
2. Cochin	2	2. Cochin	1	1,205,016
3. Pudukkottai	1	3. Pudukkottai	1	400,694

Sandur .		Banganapalle Sandur		39,218 13,583
DIVISION X		DIVISION X		
1. Udaipur	2	1. Udaipur	2	1,566,910
2. Jaipur	2	2. Jaipur	3	2,681,775
8. Jodhpur	2	3. Jodhpur	2	2,125,982
4. Bikaner	2	4. Bikaner	1	036,218
6. Alwar	1	5. Alwar	1	749,761
6. Kotah	1	6. Kotah	1	685,804
7. Bharatpur .	1	7. Bharatpur	1	486,954
8. Tonk	1	8. Tonk	1	817,360
9. Dholpur	1	9. Dholpur	1	254,986
10. Kuauli	1	10. Kuauli		140,525
11. Bundi	1 1	11. Bundi	1	216,722
12. Sirohi		12. Sirohi		216,528
13. Dungarpur	1 1	13. Dungarpur	1	227,644
14. Banswara .		14. Banswara .		260,670
15. Partabgarh Jhalawar	1	15. Partabgarh Jhalawar	1	76,539 107,890
16. Jaialmer Kisengarh .	1	16. Jaialmer Kisengarh .	1	76.266 86,744
DIVISION XI		DIVISION XI		
1. Indore	2	1. Indore	2	1,826,089
2. Bhopal	2	2. Bhopal	1	729,966
3. Rewa	2	3. Rewa	2	1,687,446
4. Datia	1	4. Datia	1	168,834
5. Orchha		5. Orchha		314,661
6. Dhar	1	6. Dhar		243,430
7. Dewas (Senior) Dewas (Junior)	1	7. Dewas (Senior) Dewas (Junior)	1	83,321 70,613
8. Jaora Ratlam	1	8. Jaora Ratlam	1	100,166 107,321
9. Panna Samthar Ajaigarh	1	9. Panna Samthar Ajaigarh	1	212,180 88,807 86,806
10. Bijawar Charkhari Chhatarpur .	1	10. Bijawar Charkhari Chhatarpur .	1	116,862 120,351 161,267
11. Baoni	1	11. Baoni	1	19,132 74,589

Nagod Maihar Buaandha .		Nagod Maihar Buaandha .		68,991 16,071
12. Barwani Ali Rajpur Shahpura .	1	12. Barwani Ali Rajpur Shahpura .	1	141,110 101,968 64,283
13. Jhabua. Sailana Sitamau	1	13. Jhabua. Sailana Sitamau	1	146,622 86,223 28,422
14. Rajgrah Narsingarh Khilohipur .	1	14. Rajgrah Narsingarh Khilohipur .	1	134,891 113,873 46,683
DIVISION XII		DIVISION XII		
1. Cutch	1	1. Cutch	1	514,307
2. Idar	1	2. Idar	1	262,660
3. Nawangar .	1	3. Nawangar .	1	409,192
4. Bhavangar .	1	4. Bhavangar .	1	500,274
6. Junagadh .	1	6. Junagadh .	1	646,162
6. Rajpipla Palanpur .	1	6. Rajpipla Palanpur .	1	206,114 264,179
7. Dhrangadhra Gondal	1	7. Dhrangadhra Gondal	1	88,961 205,846
8 Porbandar Morvi	1	8 Porbandar Morvi	1	115,673 118,028
9. Radhanpur Wankaner .	1	9. Radhanpur Wankaner .	1	70,680 44.269
Palitana .		Palitana .		524,150
10. Cambay Dharampur Balasinor .	1	10. Cambay Dharampur Balasinor .	1	87,701 112,081 52,527
11. Baria Chhota Udaipur Sant Lunawada .	1	11. Baria Chhota Udaipur Sant Lunawada .	1	169,429 144,640 88,681 95,162
12. Bansda Sachin Jawhar Danta		12. Bansda Sachin Jawhar Danta		48,889 22,107 57,261 26,196
13. Dhrol		13. Dhrol		27,639

Libbdi		Libbdi		40,088
Wadhwan		Wadhwan		42,602
Rajkot		Rajkot		76,640
Division XIII		Division XIII		
1. Kolhapur .	2	1. Kolhapur .	1	967,187
2. Sangli	1	2. Sangli	1	258,442
Savantvadi .		Savantvadi .		280,689
3. Janjira	1	3. Janjira	1	110,879
Mudhol		Mudhol		62,332
Bhor		Bhor		141.546
1. Jamkhandi .	1	2. Jamkhandi .	1	114,270
Miraj (Senior)		Miraj (Senior)		98,988
Miraj (Junior)		Miraj (Junior)		40,434
Kurundwad(Senior).		Kurundwad(Senior).		44,204
Kurundwad (Junior).		Kurundwad (Junior).		76.640
5. Akalkot.	1	6. Akalkot.	1	92,605
Phaltan.		Phaltan.		68,761
Jath.		Jath.		91,099
Aundli		Aundli		76,507
Ramdurg.		Ramdurg.		35.454
DIVISION XIV		DIVISION XIV		
1. Patiala	2	1. Patiala	2	1.626,520
2. Bhawalpur .	2	2. Bhawalpur .	1	984,612
3. Khairpur	1	3. Khairpur	1	227,183
4. Kapurthala.	1	4. Kapurthala .	1	316,757
5. Jind .	1	5. Jind	1	324.676
6. Nablia	1	6. Nabha	1	297.574
		7. Tehri-Garhwal	1	349,573
7.Mandi.	1	8.Mandi.	1	207,465
Bliaspur.		Bilaapur Suket		100,99
-Suket.				58.408
8.Tehri-Garhwal	1	9. Sirmur	1	148,568
Sirmur.'		Chaniba.		146.870
Chamba.				
9.Faridkot.	1	10. Faridkot—	1	164,364
Malerkotia.		Malerkotia. Loharu.		83,072
Loharn.				23,838
DIVISION XV		DIVISION XV		



1. Cooch Behar.	1	1. Cooch Behar	1	690,886
2. Tripura.	1	2. Tripura	1	382,460
Manipur.		3. Manipur	1	445,606
DIVISION XVI		DIVISION XVI		
1. Mayurbhanj.	1	1. Mayurbhanj,	1	889,603
Sonupur.		2. Sonapur	1	237,920
2. Patna.	1	3. Patna.	1	566,924
Kalahaodi.		4. Kalahaodi.	1	513,716
3. Keonjhar.	1	5. Keonjhar.	1	460,609
Dhenkanal		6. Gangpur.	1	356,674
Nayagarh		7. Bastar	1	524,721
Talcher		8. Surguja	1	501,939
Nilgiri.				
4. Gangpur.	1	9. Dhenkanal.	3	284,326
Bamra		Nayagarh		142,406
Seraikela		Seraikela		143,526
Baud		Baud		135,248
Bonal		Talcher		69,702
		Bonal		80,186
		Nilgiri		68,594
		Bamra		151,047
5. Bastar.	1			
Surguja.				
Kalagarh				
Nandgaon .				
6. Khairagarh	1	10. Baigarh.	3	277,569
Jashpur		Khairagarh.		157,400
Kanker		Jashpur		198,698
Korea		Kanker .		136,101
Sarangarh		Sarangarh .		128,967
		Korea .		90,886
		Nandgaon		182,380
DIVISION XVII		DIVISION XVII		
States not mentioned in any of the preceding Divisions, but described in paragraph 12 of this Part of this Schedule.	2	States not mentioned in any of the preceding Divisions but described in paragraph 12 of this Part of this Schedule.	6	3,047,126
Total Population of the States In this Table				78,996,844

## APPENDIX XVIII

### COMMUNAL AWARD BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT—1932

In the statement made by the Prime Minister on 1st December last on behalf of His Majesty's Government at the close of the second session of the Round Table Conference, which was immediately afterwards endorsed by both Houses of Parliament, it was made plain that if the communities in India were unable to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties on the communal questions which the Conference had failed to solve His Majesty's Government were determined that India's constitutional advance should not on that account be frustrated, and that they would remove this obstacle by devising and applying themselves a provisional scheme.<sup>24</sup>

2. On the 19th March last His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the continued failure of the communities to reach agreement was blocking the progress of the plans for the framing of a new Constitution, stated that they were engaged upon a careful re-examination of the difficult and controversial questions which arise. They are now satisfied that without a decision of at least some aspects of the problems connected with the position of minorities under the new Constitution, no further progress can be made with the framing of the Constitution.

3. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided that they will include provisions to give effect to the scheme set out below in the proposals relating to the Indian Constitution to be laid in due course before Parliament. The scope of this scheme is purposely confined to the arrangements to be made for the representation of the British Indian communities in the Provincial Legislatures, consideration of representation in the Legislature at the Centre being deferred for the reason given in paragraph 20 below. The decision to limit the scope of the scheme implies no failure to realise that the framing of the Constitution will necessitate the decision of a number of the problems of great importance to minorities, but has been taken in the hope that once a pronouncement has been made upon the basic questions of method and proportions of representation the communities themselves may find it possible to arrive at a *modus vivendi* on other communal problems, which have not as yet received the examination they require.

4. His Majesty's Government wish it to be most clearly understood that they themselves can be no parties to any negotiations which may be initiated with a view to the revision of their decision, and will not be prepared to give consideration to any representation aimed at securing the modification of it which is not supported by all the parties affected. But they are most desirous to

close no door to an agreed settlement should such happily be forthcoming. If, therefore before a new Government of India Act has passed into law, they are satisfied that the communities who are concerned are mutually agreed upon a practicable alternative scheme, either in respect of any one or more of the Governors' Provinces or in respect of the whole of the British India, they will be prepared to recommend to Parliament that that alternative should be submitted for the provisions now outlined.

5. Seats in the Legislative Councils in the Governors' Provinces, or in the Lower House if there is an Upper Chamber, will be allocated as shown in the annexed table.<sup>25</sup>

6. Election to the seats allotted to Muhammadan, European and Sikh constituencies will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates covering between them the whole area of the Province (apart from any portions which may in special cases be excluded from the electoral area as "backward").

Provision will be made in the Constitution itself to empower a revision of this electoral arrangement (and the other similar arrangements mentioned below) after 10 years with the assent of the communities affected, for the ascertainment of which suitable means will be devised.

7. All qualified electors, who are not voters either in a Muhammadan) Sikh, Indian Christian (see paragraph 10 below), Anglo-Indian (see paragraph 11 below) or European constituency, will be entitled to vote in a general constituency.

8. Seven seats will be reserved for Mahrattas in certain selected plural member general constituencies in Bombay.

9. Members of the "depressed classes" qualified to vote will vote in a general constituency. In view of the fact that for a considerable period these classes would be unlikely, by this means alone, to secure any adequate representation in the Legislature, a number of special seats will be assigned to them as shown in the table. These seats will be filled by election from special constituencies in which only members of the "depressed classes" electorally qualified will be entitled to vote. Any person voting in such a special constituency will, as stated above, be also entitled to vote in a general constituency. It is intended that these constituencies should be formed in selected areas where the Depressed Classes are most numerous, and that, except in Madras, they should not cover the whole area of the Province.

In Bengal it seems possible that in some general constituencies a majority of the voters will belong to the Depressed Classes. Accordingly, pending further investigation, no number has been fixed for the members to be returned from the special Depressed Class constituencies in that Province. It is intended to

secure that the Depressed Classes should obtain not 'less than 10 seats in the Bengal Legislature.

The precise definition in each Province of those who (if electorally qualified) will be entitled to vote in the special Depressed Class constituencies has not yet been finally determined. It will be based as a rule on the general principles advocated in the Franchise Committee's Report. Modification may, however, be found necessary in some Provinces in Northern India where the application of the general criteria of untouchability might result in a definition unsuitable in some respects to the special conditions of the Province.

His Majesty's Government do not consider that these special Depressed Class constituencies will be required for more than a limited time. They intend that the Constitution shall provide that they shall come to an end after 20 years if they have not previously been abolished under the general powers of electoral revision referred to in paragraph 6.

10. Election to the seats allotted to Indian Christians will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates. It seems almost certain that practical difficulties will, except possibly in Madras, prevent the formation of Indian Christian constituencies covering the whole area of the Province, and that accordingly special Indian Christian constituencies will have to be formed only in one or two selected areas in the Province. Indian Christian voters in these areas will not vote in a general constituency. Indian Christian voters outside these areas will vote in a general constituency. Special arrangements may be needed in Bihar and Orissa, where a considerable proportion of the Indian Christian community belongs to the aboriginal tribes.

11. Election to the seats allotted to Anglo-Indians will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates. It is at present intended, subject to investigation of any practical difficulties that may arise, that the Anglo-Indian constituencies shall cover the whole area of each Province, a postal ballot being employed; but no final decision has yet been reached.

12. The method of filling the seats assigned for representatives from backward areas is still under investigation, and the number of seats so assigned should be regarded as provisional pending a final decision as to the constitutional arrangements to be made in relation to such areas.

13. His Majesty's Government attach great importance to securing that the new legislatures should contain at least a small number of women members. They feel that at the outset this object could not be achieved without creating a certain number of seats specially allotted to women. They also feel that it is essential that women members should not be drawn disproportionately from one community. They have been unable to find any system which would avoid this risk, and would be consistent with the rest of the scheme for representation

which they have found it necessary to adopt, except that of limiting the electorate for each special women's seat to voters from one community.<sup>26</sup> The special women's seats have accordingly been specifically divided, as shown in the table, between the various communities. The precise electoral machinery to be employed in these special constituencies is still under consideration.

14. The seats allotted to " Labour " will be filled from noncommunal constituencies. The electoral arrangements have still to be determined, but it is likely that in most Provinces the Labour constituencies will be partly trade union and partly special constituencies as recommended by the Franchise Committee.

15. The special seats allotted to Commerce and Industry, Mining and Planting will be filled by election through Chambers of Commerce and various Associations. The details of the electoral arrangements for these seats must await further investigation.

16. The special seats allotted to Land-holders will be filled by election by special Land-holders' constituencies.

17. The method to be employed for election to the University seats is still under consideration.

18. His Majesty's Government have found it impossible in determining these questions of representation in the Provincial Legislatures to avoid entering into considerable detail. There remains, nevertheless, the determination of the constituencies. They intend that this task should be undertaken in India as early as possible.

It is possible that in some instances delimitation of constituencies might be materially improved by slight variations from the numbers of seats now given. His Majesty's Government reserve the right to make such slight variations, for such purpose, provided that they would not materially affect the essential balance between communities. No such variations will, however, be made in the case of Bengal and Punjab.

19. The question of the composition of Second Chambers in the Provinces has so far received comparatively little attention in the constitutional discussions and requires further consideration before a decision is reached as to which Provinces shall have a Second Chamber or a scheme is drawn up for their composition.

His Majesty's Government consider that the composition of the Upper House in a Province should be such as not to disturb in any essential the balance between the communities resulting from the composition of the Lower House.

20. His Majesty's Government do not propose at present to enter into the question of the size and composition of the Legislature at the Centre, since this involves among other questions that of representation of the Indian States

which still needs further discussion. They will; of course, when considering the composition, pay full regard to the claims of all communities for adequate representation therein.

21. His-Majesty's Government have already accepted the principle that Sind should be constituted a separate Province, if satisfactory means of financing it can be found. As the financial problems involved still have to be reviewed in connection with other problems of federal finance, His Majesty's Government have thought preferable to include, at this stage, figures for a Legislature for the existing Province of Bombay, in addition to the schemes for separate Legislatures for Bombay Presidency proper and Sind.

22. The figures given for Bihar and Orissa relate to the existing Province. The question of constituting a separate Province of Orissa is still under investigation.

23. The inclusion in the table of figures relating to a Legislature for the Central Provinces including Berar does not imply that any decision has yet been reached regarding the future constitutional position of Berar.

London,

4th August, 1932.

#### APPENDIX XVIII— (contd.)

#### ALLOCATION OF SEATS IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES (LOWER HOUSE ONLY)

Province.	General	Depressed Classes	Representatives from Backward Areas.	Sikh.	Muhammadan.	Indian Christian.	Anglo-Indian.	Europeans	Commerce and Industry, Mining and Planting, Special.	Landholder, Special.	University, Special.	Labourer, Special.	Total
Madras	134 (including 6 women)	18	1	0	20 (Including 1 women)	9	2	5	6	6	1	6	215
Bombay (Including Sind)	97 (b) (including 6 women)	10	1	0	63 (Including 1 women)	3	2	4	8	8	1	8	200
Bengal	80 (c) (Including	(e)	0	0	119 (Including	2	4 (Inclu	11	19	5	2	8	2M

	g 2 women)				2 women)		ding 1 woma n)							
United Provinces (Includin s g 4 women)	132	12	0	0	66 (Including 2 women)	2	1	2	3	5	1	3	228	
Punjab (Includin g 1 women)	43	0	0	32	86 (Including 2 women)	2	1	1	1	5(d )	1	S	176	
Bihar and Orissa (Includin g 3 women)	99	7	8	0	42 (Including 1 women)	2	1	2	4	4	1	• 4	175	
Central Provinces (including Berar) (Includin g 3 women)	77	10	1	0	14	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	112	
Assam (Includin g 1 women) (e)	44	4		0	34	1	0	1	11		0	.4	108	
North- West Frontier Pro- Voince.	9	0	0	3	30	0	0	0	0	2	0	o	50	
Bombay( without Sind) . (Includin g 6 women)	109(b)	10	1	0	30 (Including 6 women)	3	2	3	7	2	1	7	17 5	
Sind (Includin g 6 women)	19	0	0	0	34 (Including 6 women)	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	60	

(a) The composition of the bodies through which election to these seats will be conducted, though In most cases neither predominantly European or

predominantly Indian, will not be statutorily fixed. It is, accordingly, not possible in each Province to state with certainty how many Europeans and Indians respectively will be returned. It is, however, expected that, initially, the numbers will be approximately as follows:—Madras, 4 Europeans, 2 Indians; Bombay (including Sind), 6 Europeans, 3 Indians; Bengal, 14 Europeans, 5 Indians; United Provinces, 2 Europeans, 1 Indian; Punjab, 1 Indian; Bihar and Orissa, 2 Europeans, 2 Indians; Central Provinces including Berar, 1 European, 1 Indian; Assam, 8 Europeans, 8 Indians; Bombay without Sind, 4 Europeans, 8 Indians; Sind, 1 European, 1 Indian.

(b) Seven of these seats will be reserved for Mahrattas.

(c) As explained in paragraph 0 of the statement, the number of special Depressed Class seats in Bengal—which will not exceed 10—has not yet been fixed. The number of General seats will be 80, less the number of special Depressed Class seats.

(d) One of these seats is a Tumandar's seat. The four Land-holder's seats will be filled from special constituencies with Joint electorates. It is probable, from the distribution of the electorate, that the members returned will be one Hindu, one Sikh, and two Muhammadans.

(e) This woman's seat will be filled from a non-communal constituency at Shillong.

[Contents](#)

[Continued...](#)